

HAS THE BEST
TIME IN MANY
MANY YEARS

--CARNEGIE

Andrew Carnegie and John
D. Rockefeller, Sr., Appear
Before Federal Commission
In New York City.CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TOTAL
SUM OF \$324,637,399Rockefeller's Appearance
Startles Audience -- Aged
Financier is Helped to Seat
His Voice Failing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—With much contrast in appearance and in manner of testifying, John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie testified before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations which is investigating philanthropic foundations. Both defended the foundations they endowed, and neither would say he believed the institutions constituted a menace to religious, political or educational liberty of the people of the United States.

It is a desire to promote the welfare of mankind. That alone, they said, prompted them to establish the foundations. Carnegie went to the stand from a seat in the audience. He declined to sit while reading the answers to a list of questions submitted by the commission or while being interrogated. He was in a jovial mood and his answers caused a roar of laughter more than once. Later he said he spent the most pleasant afternoon in years.

Rockefeller's appearance was a surprise. He had promised to appear tomorrow, but his secretary suddenly appeared and stated that Rockefeller was outside and would like to appear immediately. He said he would stand by the room until Carnegie concluded. Rockefeller was assigned to the witness stand by members of his personal staff. He was seated with much difficulty and read the answers in such a low tone they were hardly audible. He spoke very slowly and calmly.

Carnegie, in his testimony, revealed that up to the close of last year his donations totaled \$24,637,399. His present business, he said, was to do all the good he could in the world. He sketched the growth of his steel business and said he never had such a good time in his life as when he was talking to his employees. "They liked him," he added. "When they call you 'Andy' instead of Andrew, or Mr. Carnegie, you know the boys are your friends," he said.

Carnegie invited the commission to visit the Carnegie institution in Pittsburgh. Commissioner Waller informed him that the commission planned to hold hearings in Pittsburgh at a later date and might accept the invitation.

Rockefeller said his sole motive was to devote a portion of his fortune to the service of his fellow men. He regarded the right to rescind charters of foundations as sufficient guarantee against the abuse of the funds. He answered all the questions asked him. He told how he directed the business enterprises and the part he played in the administration of the foundation. He said he would accord all men the right to organize; workmen as well as business men; provided they kept within the proper limitations and respected the law and the safeguarding of the general interests of the public.

Rockefeller said he would be "happy to surrender" his holdings, either wholly or in part, and to let the workers have a voice in the board of directors just as all other stockholders do, thus giving them some of the profits of their labor. He would be very happy also, he said, to see the workers as his partners in business.

FRISCO JITNEY CARS
OUTNUMBER TROLLEYS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—There are more five cent fare automobiles on the streets than street cars operated by the city and the United Railroads. Police figures show there are 3,075 automobiles competing with 650 privately operated and 106 municipally owned trolley cars.

KAISER'S GRANDSON
IN UNIFORM AND
READY TO FIGHT

Prince Alexander Ferdinand of Prussia.

The Kaiser likes to see his little grandsons step from long dresses into military regalia. This is what happened to little Prince Alexander Ferdinand of Prussia, Prince August Wilhelm's son, who is now two and one-half years old.

He is seen in the picture wearing the uniform of a German officer. He is also wearing a medal presented by the Kaiser. The medal is highly prized by German soldiers who risk their lives in most reckless manner to win it.

CABINET TALKS
OVER GERMAN
WAR ZONE
ORDER

Germany May be Asked if
She Will Guarantee the
Safety of American Mer-
chant Ships in War Zone.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The president and cabinet discussed the possible effects on neutral shipping of the German proclamation, declaring as a naval war zone, water areas surrounding Great Britain, Ireland and bordering the north and west coasts of France and a portion of the Netherlands. Inasmuch as the text of the German proclamation is not arrived, no conclusions can be reached and no consensus of opinion has developed as to what diplomatic steps will be taken by the United States. The right of belligerents to designate water areas as war zones, within which it is dangerous for neutral craft to venture, is a long recognized principle of international law. Though the extent of the zone and the degree of menace to neutral vessels and the right to interrupt lawful commerce in the only existing water routes between neutrals, has never been defined. Germany may be asked to convey American ships through the zone.

Should the German communication fail to arrive by tomorrow, Acting Secretary Lansing will direct Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to make the customary inquiry at the German foreign office as to the authenticity of the published report. If the German proclamation, when officially transmitted, corresponds to the report which has come by wireless, it is suggested in executive quarters that the course the American government will probably be to inquire of the German government, first, what measures of protection or convey may be expected by American merchantships; second, of the British government as to whether it issued an alleged secret order permitting the use of neutral flags by her merchantmen. The denial by Great Britain of the existence of such an order will be followed, it is understood, by an inquiry of the German authorities as to the proof of their charge.

The suggestion that neutral flags are being misused caused no little concern among high officials, who said they had heard no reports of it before. Beyond seeking to establish what measures the German navy will take to aid the American ships in passing safely through the war zone and what efforts will be made to verify the neutral character of vessels flying the American flag, stated a high authority, the United States probably will not go further.

THOUSANDS
STARVING IN
NORTHFRANCE

Dispatch From Namur Carries
Information of Dire Dis-
tress Along Belgium and
French Frontiers.

PEOPLE LIVE ON THE
RATION OF GERMANS

American Relief Commission
Appealed to Steps are Be-
ing Taken to Relieve Con-
ditions.

NAMUR, Belgium, Feb. 5.—Starving thousands of women, children and aged men in northern France, where the German occupation has destroyed crops and prevented commerce, have appealed to the American commission for the relief of Belgium for aid. The commission's inspectors found towns of twelve and fifteen thousand without other food than that begged from the German soldiers. Flour was immediately shipped where railroads were available. At Givet, where three carloads were sent, the burgomaster said: "We dreamed of such generosity as that of your country, but we never had an example of it until the arrival of that flour."

The relief commission is organizing work in northern France. Negotiations are pending to aid the French government. Heretofore the commission has confined its help to French towns along the Belgian border but need is found to be greater further south.

Starvation is facing the people along the Meuse river. Sedan, Montherme, Nouzon, Charleville, Mohon, Metz and scores of other villages are absolutely without food except the rations of the German soldiers as may be shared with them. Bridges over the Meuse were burned by the French when retreating. The Germans built pontoons, eliminating water transportation. One messenger walked 150 miles carrying an appeal for help from Sedan to Namur telling the relief commission that 12,000 inhabitants of Sedan had reached an extreme state and were dying of hunger, sickness and from lack of nourishment and medicines. "Help us in this calamity which is hopeless without your aid."

The commission's inspectors found appalling conditions along the Meuse and Semois rivers. At Givet crowds gathered about the commission's car pleading for bread. At Montherme the burgomaster said that people were starving rather than beg food from the German soldiers.

BISBEE MEN SELECTED
AS OFFICERS OF THE
ROADS ASSOCIATION

John J. Bowen is Selected as
First Vice-President and
M. J. Cunningham is Also
Elected.

PHOENIX, Feb. 5.—The Annual Good Roads Association, here today, elected Dwight R. Heard, President, and Harry Weller, Secretary. J. J. Bowen was elected First Vice-President, and the Vice-Presidents chosen were Gustave Becker, Springfield, George W. P. Hunt, Harold Steinfield, Tucson, M. J. Cunningham, Bisbee, and H. R. Donkerley, Yuma. As directors, Fred Collier, John W. Francis, J. M. Sparks, George A. Foote, Sam Abrams, Oscar Walker, W. A. Moore, Harry Karm, Mose Drachman, W. Y. Price, A. J. Eddy, William Stephens and Will Clark were selected.

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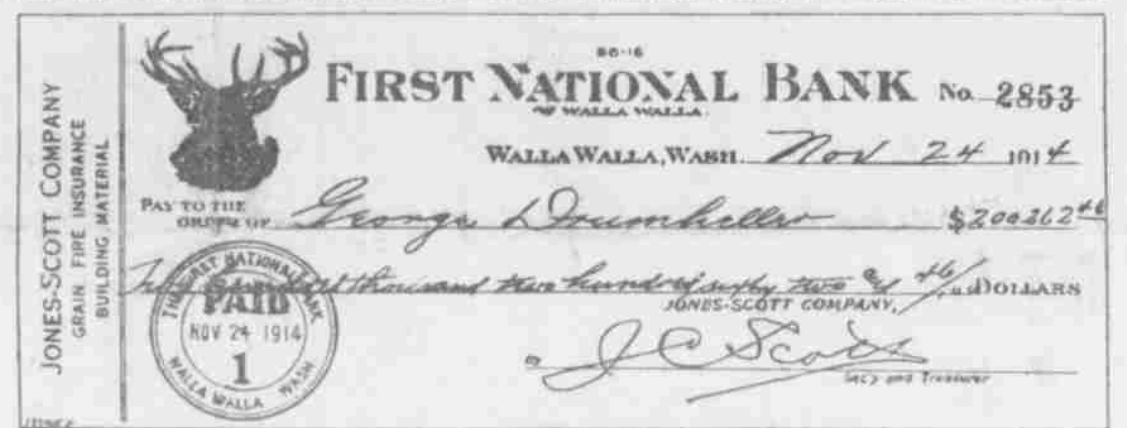
CABINET MEMBER'S DAUGHTER OFF TO THE WAR TO BE A NURSE



On board the Lusitania. Left to right: Miss Nona McAdoo, Miss Catherine Britten and Mrs. E. M. House.

Miss Nona McAdoo, daughter of the secretary of the treasury, sailed a few days ago on the Lusitania, bound for the war zone, where she will act as a Red Cross nurse. She was accompanied by her chum, Miss Catherine Britten of Washington, and by Mrs. E. M. House, their chaperone. The two girls will take up active service in a private hospital for wounded soldiers at San Remo, France.

WASHINGTON FARMER GETS THIS LITTLE CHECK FOR HIS WHEAT



The fortunate recipient of this check was George J. Drumheller, whose ranch covers many acres near Walla Walla in the state of Washington. Drumheller had a good crop of wheat this year—enough so that he sold 200,222 bushels. He received one dollar a bushel for his product. To remove the bumper crop required 150 cars or 1400 solid trains.

SENATE LEADERS LEGATION IN CITY NATION FACES
TAKE NEW TACK OF MEXICO MAY 36 MILLIONS AS
AGAINST FORCE MOVE OUT OF YEAR'S DEFICIT
OF REPUBLICANS THE COUNTRY SAYS UNDERWOOD

Democrats Hope to Muster
Enough Votes, With that of
Vice President, to Win
Their Point in Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The senate Democrats have begun a parliamentary move designed to put Republicans and revolting Democrats who blocked the action on the government ship purchase bill, on the defensive by mustering enough votes to discharge the committee commission from the amendment. Senator Gore's amended bill is practically the same measure as introduced yesterday. It contains some concessions attracting the progressives. There are many rumors that the ship bill will be abandoned for the appropriation measures if it is unable to pass next week.

The Democrats, however, are confident they have enough votes, with the help of the Vice President, in a tie, to pass the Gore motion, and bring the new measure to the senate, removing the debate. Facing this situation the opposition rallied enough votes to force a recess of the senate until Monday. The senate was adjourned by speeches of regular and insurgent Democrats on the recent revolt. Senator James criticized his insurgent colleagues, particularly Senator Camden, who he said "held up the hands of the President while the Republicans tied them."

PRICE OF BREAD RAISED

VENICE, Feb. 5.—An official decree issued at Trieste, raised the price of a two-pound loaf of bread from 14 to 15 cents.

Attitude of Carranza Govern-
ment Toward Foreign Di-
plomats Responsible for the
Possible Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The withdrawal from Mexico City of many foreign legations is imminent tonight because of friction between the Carranza government and the diplomatic corps. Some prominent diplomats of European countries have already called their home governments suggesting, inasmuch as communication is growing more and more restricted, and little respect is given them by the Carranza authorities, that it might be advisable to unite with other governments in a movement to abandon all foreign legations in Mexico.

As the American embassy has been closed since the capture with the Huerta government, action on the part of other diplomatic missions is being considered without consulting the United States so far as known. The plan of the diplomatic corps of Mexico City, which is understood to be acting as a unit, is to leave affairs in Mexico in charge of consular officers. This may mean practically a severance of diplomatic relations with all countries and will present a unique state of affairs for Mexico in the family of nations. Strained relations were brought to a head as a result of threats to deport the Spanish minister unless Angel de Caso, who claims to be confidential agent of the Spanish government, surrendered from his hiding place in the Spanish legation. He is accused of complicity in the Villa movement.

In Spite of his Protest House
Passes Appropriation Bill
Carrying Expenditures of
\$144,648,902.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Over the strenuous protest of Majority Leader Underwood, the house in passing the naval appropriation bill tonight, retained a provision for the construction of two new dreadnoughts. Underwood declared the nation was facing a probable treasury deficiency of \$350,000,000. Economy advocates led by him, succeeded in striking out \$6,000,000 for five submarines, a transport and a hospital ship. The bill, as it goes to the senate, carries \$144,648,902.

The bill authorizes the following construction program: Two battle-ships of the largest and most powerful design, \$7,800,000, exclusive of armor and armament; six torpedo boat destroyers, \$925,000 each; one seagoing submarine, \$1,400,000; eleven submarines, \$550,000 each; one oil fuel ship, \$1,140,000. The proposed hospital ship would have cost \$2,500,000 and the transport, \$1,700,000. An amendment was adopted authorizing the construction of three destroyers and five submarines on the Pacific coast.

FRANCE HELPS INDIGENTS

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Official statistics show that 2,116,000 were applicants to the government for aid of which about one-eighth were refused. Daily allowances were paid to 1,875,000 persons. The average family got forty-two cents, the daily outlay being \$780,000.

BZURA RIVER
IS CROSSED
BY RUSSIANS

Arrival of Emperor at Front
Signal for Offensive Move-
ment in Which Important
River is Crossed.

GTEMAN ARMY MAY BE
OUTFLANKED BY ENEMY

Austrians Concede Loss of
Tarnow and Russians have
Complete Line of Railroad
Into Galicia.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Coinciding with the arrival at the front of Emperor Nicholas, the Russians assumed the offensive directly west of Warsaw according to the Russian official, crossed the Bzura and took some German positions. This, in the opinion of military experts, will, if the Russians have sufficient forces, break the deadlock in central Poland of many weeks, since it threatens the flank of Von Hindenburg's army which is engaged in a violent struggle immediately to the southwest in an effort to break down the Russian defensive in the region of Boghnow.

There is no slackening in the desperate fighting which has been proceeding for several days in the woods and roads along the right bank of the Bzura from Borjow to Skiermiewice on the Warsaw roads. Here attacks of the Germans alternate those of the Russians. Both are under artillery fire whose violence has never been exceeded. In the meantime the Russians are making slow progress in east Prussia and are withstanding attempts of the Austro-Germans to take the offensive on the river Nida and in southern Poland on the Danube river in Galicia. Artillery emplacements and a few small infantry attacks mark the operations on the western front.

The Russians appear, according to the reports from Petrograd, to have crossed the Bzura river near its junction with the Vistula and are working southward. They have taken part of the German position near Dabrowa and Souta Souchaczow, which was the point at which the Germans made their original attempt to break the Warsaw line.

This new offensive on the part of the Russians explains their anxiety to clear the right bank of the lower Vistula of Germans, for, having so threatened of an outflanking movement from that direction.

The Austrians admit the loss of Tarnow in Galicia, an important center, the possession of which by the Russians insures a main line of communication in western Galicia. In the midst of snow in the Carpathians two armies are contending for the passes which lead to Hungary. Austro-German forces drove the Russians back from passes which they occupied on their extreme right to the west of Dukla Pass but elsewhere the Russians claim to be making progress or at any rate, holding their own.

In France there are indications that the Allies are preparing the way for an offensive movement in the Ardennes region where their artillery has been very busy, where they captured some German trenches. In Arras too, the French claim improved positions.

The failure of the Turks in the preliminary attacks on the Buce Canal gives a good deal of satisfaction in England, as it is felt the territorial and Australian troops engaged there have proved their metal. Military men express the belief that the Turkish attack is only in the nature of a feeler and that an organized assault will be delivered by the Ottoman army when it is able to collect its main strength within striking distance. Correspondents at Cairo say that a warm reception awaits it from ships and troops.

STANDARD OIL FREIGHTER
SINKS; CREW IS SAVED

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Standard oil tank steamer Chester, which sailed from her January 23 for Rotterdam, was wrecked and abandoned in mid-ocean. Her crew of about 35 was rescued by the American liner Philadelphia, according to a wireless from the Philadelphia's captain.